



MAYFLOWER

EARLY ELBERTA

JONATHAN

YORK IMPERIAL

Catalogue of
1912

TENNESSEE NURSERY COMPANY

CLEVELAND, TENN.

Five Hundred Acres in
Growing Nursery Stock

GROWERS OF
High-Grade Fruit Trees,
Plants, Vines, etc.



Batt's Four-Ear Prolific Corn

See pages 12 and 13

HOW TO ORDER

Terms *and* General Information



OUR SILENT SALESMAN

Yes, our silent salesman is very silent, but mighty instructive. He comes to your home without money and with very low prices, and points the way, showing where you can get the most Honest Nursery Stock. He asks no salary; he has no hotel bill; smokes no cigars; drinks no conversation water, but waits patiently for your order. His prices are as low as First Class Stock can be grown, and they are alike to every one. He wants you to get started right, and if you buy through this silent salesman, he will prove to you by square and honest dealings that your confidence has not been misplaced.

NOTICE.—If you should happen to get two of our catalogues will you please hand one of them to some one interested in fruit growing? We will appreciate it.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES

Always write your name plainly upon the order sheet in this catalogue. Never give local names of plants. A lady should always sign herself Miss or Mrs., and always use the same initials.

WHEN TO ORDER

Order now. Do not wait until you are ready to plant. Frequently orders sent late in the season cannot be filled in full. Send us your order now; it will be carefully filed until you want it shipped.

CLUB ORDERS

Get your neighbor or neighbors to go in with you and order together, and get the advantage of a better freight rate. We will pack, tie and label the bundles separately.

If you get up a club order call our attention to it when you send in your order and we will send you some extra stock for your trouble.

RESERVING ORDERS

When purchasers wish stock to be reserved for weeks or months after the opening of the shipping season, they must pay for same in full at the time of ordering.

DELIVERY

Prices in this catalogue are f. o. b. Cleveland, Tennessee, unless otherwise noted; that is, the purchaser pays all transportation charges.

HOW TO SEND MONEY

Do not send money in an envelope. It is not safe and you have no way of tracing it should it become lost. The safe way is to buy postal money orders, bank drafts, express orders, or we will accept personal checks. Stamps not accepted.

NOTICE OF SHIPMENT

The day the stock is shipped we notify you by postal card, if shipped by express; but if by freight we send you bill of lading.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF ORDER

The day your order is received we send you receipt for the money you send.

CLAIMS will not be allowed unless reported within five days after receipt of stock.

CERTIFICATES

Entomologist's certificates are attached to all shipments. Our nurseries are inspected annually.

REPLACING

Any stock that fails to live will be cheerfully replaced at one-half catalogue "Each" price, provided that it has been properly planted and cared for.

FREE BOXING AND PACKING

We box and pack all shipments without charge, in contrast to the extra and uncertain charges made by most firms for this work. All orders are put up in boxes or bales, the stock is packed in moss or fiber, or straw and sawdust, and packages are all lined with heavy paper to guard against freezing or drying out.

GUARANTEES

After delivering stock to Railroads and Express Companies in good shape, packed so it will keep, it is beyond our control, and we cannot be responsible. All orders are accepted subject to stock being sold. We AIM to keep our varieties TRUE TO NAME and will replace on proper proof, or refund the purchase price, of all that PROVE OTHERWISE, refunding or replacing to be at our option, but we do not give any warrant, expressed or implied, and it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than the PURCHASE PRICE of such stock as may PROVE UNTRUE.

TERMS OF PAYMENT

If you are short of money at the time you wish to order, or if you prefer doing business that way, we will book your order at any time, provided that you send us one-third or more of the cost of the stock at the time of ordering as a guarantee of good faith, and we will ship the goods C. O. D., you paying for the goods on arrival at your express or freight office. If we ship C. O. D., you must pay the cost of sending the money to us. No premiums allowed when goods are shipped C. O. D.

SHIPPING SEASON

Our season opens about October, and continues through the Winter until March 15th. We ship all through the Winter to Southern, Western, and some of the Northern States.

THE TIME TO PLANT

Always bear in mind that south of the Mason & Dixon line, all kinds of trees, plants, vines, etc. that we sell, can safely be transplanted at any time in the Fall, Winter or Spring. The colder and damper the ground is the better, provided, of course, that it is not frozen or miry. During the cold months trees, vines, etc. are dormant—asleep—and never know that they are transplanted. Therefore, do all your planting in the Winter or as early in the Spring as possible. Even in the North planting can be safely done in cold weather if a little litter or coarse manure is used as a protection.

OUR REFERENCES

For those who do not know us, we refer to Merchants Bank, Cleveland, Tenn.; J. I. Harrison, Postmaster, Cleveland, Tenn.; Commercial Agencies or any business house in Cleveland.

WAY OF SHIPPING

We ship by freight and express. All orders that go by express are baled, those that go by freight are boxed. We advise sending by express as far as possible, as most Express Companies take nursery stock at a rate that is 20% lower than the regular merchandise rate.

SUBSTITUTION

This year we have a very large stock of varieties which reach the high-water mark in quality, and we confidently expect to be able to supply the wants of all our customers. However, certain varieties sell far in excess of some others, and this contingency must be reckoned with. When it comes time to ship your order, is it your wish, should we be sold out of the varieties that you have selected, that we substitute some other variety of better or equal merit in their place? In making out your order, be very explicit on this point. Please note that there is a place on the order blank to write, Yes or No. In case you write neither Yes or No, we shall understand it is your desire that we use our own judgment in the matter. Rest assured that we shall substitute only when it is absolutely necessary to do so. We make this matter clear so as to avoid delays at shipping time and any misunderstandings. If you have a second choice as to varieties, please indicate what they are. This will aid us very much, and also give you double assurance of getting what you want. Often a similar variety can be sent that will be equally satisfactory, and frequently customers prefer it rather than lose a year in planting.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO QUANTITY BUYERS

Large buyers should send list showing number and varieties wanted for special quotation.

PREMIUM OFFER

To avoid labor and expense of collecting a large number of accounts, we will give customers who send cash in full with order for trees, etc. (seed corn not included) premiums. No premiums allowed unless the order reaches us before February 20th, and cash in full comes with the order.

Premium No. 1—On all orders of \$5.00 or more, five select peach trees.

Premium No. 2—On all orders of \$10.00 or more, five Mayflower peach trees and five York Imperial apple trees.

Premium No. 3—On all orders of \$25.00 or more, one each of the following peach trees: Mayflower, Early Elberta, Champion, Carman, Salway, and five other assorted peach; also one each of the following varieties of apple trees: Grimes' Golden, York Imperial, Gano, Rome Beauty and Early Harvest. See descriptions of the varieties of apple and peach trees. They are from the earliest to the latest.

ABOUT PEDIGREED TREES

Some nurserymen are making considerable noise and asking a considerably advanced price for pedigreed trees. What are pedigreed trees? They are trees that are grown from the buds or scions of bearing trees, and are grown from select strains which have been grown from trees that have proven that they are fine of their sort. That is simply what we have been doing for a number of years, as our Lake Rainbow Farm is devoted to growing and testing trees so that we can get scions and buds from the trees that we find deserve merit.

Our trees may be called more than pedigreed because we have tested them ourselves as to fruit, manner of growth, shipping and keeping qualities, their resistance to drouths, frosts, etc. Our trees should naturally be superior to others because their ancestors have been grown in this ideal central mountain climate. We are offering you pedigreed trees for one-half what other nurserymen are asking. You get the benefit of the large volume of our business, as we only figure a small profit on each order; and the reason why we are able to let you have pedigreed stock so cheap is due to the large number of orders that we fill each year.

The growing and selling of nursery stock will probably be our lifetime work, and it is our purpose not to see how many orders we can fill to-day with just anything, so it is a peach tree or an apple tree, regardless of how grown or the variety ordered, but to furnish good stock, properly grown and true to name, so that we may merit your order, and your neighbor's orders, in the future. We have built up this large business of ours by fair treatment, sending our customers clean, healthy, up-to-grade and true-to-name stock, and to illustrate the point of sending first-class, true-to-name stock to our customers, you will find a copy of a letter received by us from a near neighbor of Mr. J. C. Muddy, of New Market. Mr. Muddy purchased from us in 1905 a large number of peach trees, and they proved true to name, grew well, and have made one of the finest peach orchards in his county. W. A. Cate & Bro., whose letter appears elsewhere, saw Mr. Muddy's trees planted and bearing fruit. After seeing the quality of the trees of this neighbor, they wrote us. We sold W. A. Cate & Bro. the trees, and credit their order as also half the orders we receive each year, to our fair treatment, sending stock true to name, up to grade, clean and healthy, and first class in every respect, to our customers.

It will be our constant study in the future, as it has been in the past, to give perfect satisfaction to our old as well as to our new customers who entrust their orders with us. Our success, we feel confident, depends wholly on the satisfaction we may be able to give our patrons.

W. A. CATE & BRO.

General Merchandise, Groceries and Produce.

Jefferson County, Sept. 10, 1910.

Gentlemen: We want 1000 peach trees for our own use, 2 or 3 ft. We have prices from other nursery companies, but we want your trees because our neighbor Muddy planted your trees, and they proved true to name. We handled his fruit and it was better than the other peaches in this county. We get better prices for the peaches from Mr. Muddy's orchard than we can for any other grower's, and we suppose it is the fine quality of your stock. Let us have your best price.

Respectfully,

(Signed)

W. A. CATE & BRO.

Northumberland County, Nov. 28, 1911.

Dear Sirs: The trees arrived and must say that they had a fine root system and were fine, fresh and healthy. Please forward Elberta peach trees.

(Signed)

L. FRANK RISSEL.

Cochise County, Arizona, July 31, 1911.

Gentlemen: I am going to want to buy from 1500 to 2500 peach trees for Fall planting. Kindly advise price, varieties, and when you can ship. The trees that I bought of you a little over a year ago are doing fine. Some of them I allowed to bear a peach or two which were delicious and true to name. Awaiting your early reply, I am,

(Signed) H. S. BUCKLEY.

Rockingham County, N. H., April 20, 1911.

Gentlemen: Regardless of the delay of nearly two months caused by the railroad, the stock is in perfect condition.

Yours very truly,

GRANGERS NURSERIES.

ONE-YEAR TREES

We advocate the planting of one-year trees, upon the following grounds, and especially the 1 to 2 and 2 to 3 feet, and if you want a higher priced tree, the 3 to 4 feet grades.

When transplanted in the orchard, the one-year tree takes hold of the soil, and the shock does not stunt the growth as it does the two-year old. They come into bearing sooner, live longer, and can be trained and pruned to suit the taste of each individual. The one-year is a great deal cheaper, and lessens the planter's original investment, and also lessens transportation charges. We recommend one-year planting.

Here is what prominent Horticulturists and Experiment Stations say:

"It is the belief of this station that the one-year apple tree is better, most economical, and the safest tree to plant."—J. C. Whitten, Experiment Station, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

Below we quote from the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 144, written by Mr. C. P. Close, State Horticulturist, which appears under the heading, "Age and Kind of Nursery Trees for Planting:"

"The writer prefers, above all others, a well grown, one-year-old tree. A one-year-old tree may be headed low, and the first crop of branches may be used for the foundation branches, selecting those best placed. Furthermore, a one-year-old tree is cheaper than a two-year-old.

"My advice is always in favor of the one-year-old tree. Fully 90% of all apple trees that are now planted for commercial use are of this age."—G. B. Bracket, U. S. Pomologist.

"I have advocated the planting of one-year-old trees for years. You get a better root system in the one-year trees, and one-year trees pack better, arrive in better order, and at less freight and express cost to the planter."—J. H. Hale, "The Peach King."

Barnstable County, Mass., March 14, 1911.

Gentlemen: Trees received to-day all right. They were the finest lot of trees that I ever bought for the money.

(Signed) Z. R. ELLIS.

A NATURAL FRUIT TREE AND PLANT CLIMATE

The most important fact is that we offer you trees and plants grown in an ideal climate—a central climate—a climate that is especially adapted to the growing of nursery stock. It is easy for any one to realize that stock so grown is sturdy, and transplanting will not, nor does it in a noticeable measure, interfere with their growth and development of fruit production.

Cleveland, Tennessee, is a natural climate for the raising of nursery stock, and this fact emphasizes, in an indisputable manner, our claim to the production of an unexcelled and unequalled stock. It is just as natural for the best stock to grow in this section—an ideal central climate—as it is natural for the big trees to grow in California, for polar bears to inhabit the cold North, for cotton to grow in the sunny South, or for bananas to grow in the tropics.

Our location, which is so favorable for the production of fruit trees and plants, has a great deal to do with their quality. This place has more favorable conditions for the production of nursery stock of the highest quality than any other location in the United States. The soil, climate and seasons are ideal for this purpose. Our stock is grown in an ideal central climate, where it is not parched by the scalding sun of the extreme South; where it is not frozen by the cold blizzards of the North; where it is not affected by Western drouths; where it is not disfigured by the destructive winds of the Southwest; where it gets the needed rest that nature intended—not too long a rest as the long winters of the North, and not too short a rest as the short winters of the South. Our stock comes nearer growing and thriving in all parts of the world than any other, because it is grown in an ideal central climate. It will grow anywhere that the different varieties of fruit trees and plants can be grown, and sometimes our stock thrives where it was thought that such varieties could not be grown successfully. There are many orchards, from far up in Canada to way down in Mexico that are growing, thriving and bearing, and the trees were grown by us in this ideal, central, mountain climate.

Our stock is sought for by the growers of the Southern States because they have more vitality, more energy and better bearing qualities than those grown in the extreme South. They have the needed rest and dormant period which nature intended they should have, and which is very essential to the bearing qualities. For these same reasons it is in great demand in California. Our stock also has many other advantages over those grown in the North, South, East or West, because of the ideal central, mountain climate, soil and other favored conditions of this locality that do not exist elsewhere. The drouths of the West, the extreme cold of the North, the hot sun of the South, the winds of the Southwest, the unfavorable conditions of the East are but a few of the many things that make our stock superior to that grown in any of those sections.

PEACH

All budded trees on roots of Tennessee natural peach seedlings.

Peaches come into bearing so soon and there is such an unlimited demand for the fruit that the enormous planting of commercial peach orchards still continue. Millions of trees have been planted in recent years, and the supply of nursery grown stock is not sufficient to keep up with the demand. Florida and Texas are rivaling Georgia and Michigan in the magnitude of their plantings. New York and Connecticut are becoming large peach producers. With the hardier varieties that we now propagate, it is possible to grow peaches successfully in almost any section. Clean culture, annual pruning and frequent examination for borers are the requisites for success. By careful thinning to get large and perfect specimens, there seems to be a profitable place for all home grown fruit.

Peach growing has always been a specialty in our nursery, both from the viewpoint of producing better, healthier and stronger trees, and eliminating all varieties but the best. Each and every variety of peaches offered in this catalogue has been tested in our test orchards. We have taken years of painstaking work and experiment and exercised a deal of moral courage in planting and testing different varieties as to manner of growth, foliage, time of ripening, color, their shipping and keeping qualities, etc. During the last ten years we have had over two hundred varieties of peaches in our test orchards, and we have tried nearly all varieties and have culled out all but those that deserve merit. In our test orchards we give each sort a trial, as fair and impartial a trial as the judge gives men accused of crime that come before

him, and we have weeded them out until now we have only the varieties described in this catalogue. Our efforts in testing varieties have been attended by more than ordinary success, evident by the list of varieties in the following pages.

While eliminating the undesirable and worthless, the matter of new and better varieties has not been overlooked. The nurseryman who does not constantly endeavor to better his assortment, to strengthen the movement toward more and better fruit, is on the way to enforced retirement. With great pride we can say that the Tennessee Nursery Company is not of that class. By far the most important variety brought out lately is our Early Elberta, a sort that bids fair to revolutionize the peach industry on account of its quality and season of ripening.

Special attention is given to propagation from select and proven strains of bearing trees, a method not generally in force among other nurserymen, but the importance of which will be readily appreciated. Our test orchards are indispensable for offering our customers trees of known and tested value. Our peach trees are all grown from native Tennessee pits, and are budded from bearing trees, buds cut from our own commercial bearing orchard of 30,000 trees. Experience has shown beyond question that buds cut from bearing trees make, by far, the healthiest, longest lived trees, and that the fruit is much superior to that not cut from bearing trees.

The peach-growing industry in the United States, at the present time, has become a very important one, being second in extent among fruits only to the cultivation of the apple. According to the 1900 census there were in the territory east of the Rocky Mountains approximately 91,000,000 bearing peach trees. Since that time the number of bearing trees has increased by perhaps one-fourth, making a possible total of 113,750,000 bearing trees. Careful estimates indicate that the quantity of fruit annually harvested by peach growers in this territory is not less than 10,000,000 bushels. Thus the crop for 1910, although an unusually large one was, for the territory mentioned, probably not less than 12,000,000 bushels, with a gross valuation of from \$12,000,000.00 to \$16,000,000.00. The above are copies from Farmers' Bulletin 440, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and contain the real value of peach crops. This shows that there is a large profit in peach raising, because in the last ten years peach growing has increased one-fourth. If there was not a good profit, peach growing would have decreased instead of having increased. We think this shows that there is a greater demand for the fruit and a larger profit than ever before.

In the Palisades of the Grand Valley of Colorado, peach orchards have sold for \$4,200.00 per acre, with owners reluctant to let go of their lands. Georgia and Michigan have made a reputation for their peach growing industry, and there are other localities too numerous to mention that will produce marvelous crops, season after season. Yet if all the fruit from these favored sections were put together, it would not supply one-thirtieth of the demand. There is such a demand for American peaches in foreign markets that the time will probably never come when there are enough peaches to supply the demand.

DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATING, PRUNING, ETC.

A sandy loam is best suited to the peach, but it will adapt itself to almost any soil, provided it is well drained. Cut the trees back to 18 or 20 inches, as it is always best to have low headed trees. In the Spring, after the growth has started, remove all but three branches, and let these be well distributed so that the tree will be well branched. For the first two years fertilize with well-decomposed barnyard manure, or a mixture of one part cotton seed or bone meal to two parts of acid phosphate. Apply $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds to each tree. After the third year avoid nitrogen fertilizers, and use a fertilizer containing a good percentage of bone phosphate and potash and a small percentage of nitrogen. Prune every year by cutting one-third of the previous year's growth. The head of the tree should be broad and open so as to

allow free circulation of air and light. In preparing orchard land, plow deep, and if necessary, subsoil. Strawberries are best to grow between the rows in a young peach orchard. They bring good returns.

In the following list Freestone varieties have (F.) following their names, Semi-cling, (S.C.), and Clingstones have the word "Cling" as part of their name. Descriptions are arranged, as near as possible, in the order of ripening, the earliest first, etc.

PRICES OF PEACH TREES EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE NOTED

Height	Each	10	100	1000
6 to 12 in.....	\$0.13	\$1.25	\$ 3.00	\$ 30.00
1 to 2 ft.....	.16	1.50	8.00	70.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.17	1.60	10.00	90.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.18	1.75	12.00	110.00
4 to 6 ft.....	.19	1.80	14.00	130.00

APPLES

The Apple has been exalted to its rightful position as "King of all Fruits", which position none would dare to take from it. The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the apple. Its period of ripening, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year.

Apple growing has always been a specialty in our nurseries. In selecting the most important varieties for cultivation, it has been our constant aim to secure those of standard excellence, and in no instance to recommend a new variety without either testing it ourselves, or ascertaining its history from a reliable source.

The production of apples in the United States in the year 1896 amounted to 67,000,000 barrels. The crop has steadily decreased every year since until it amounted to only 35,000,000 barrels in 1910, and during this time the apple consuming population of the country has increased over 20,000,000. For the above reasons the apple orchard industry is sure to be immensely important and profitable for the future.

Mr. R. M. Dillon, of Orange County, Indiana, sold \$161.00 worth of apples from three trees, to say nothing of what his family of seven children ate for a month.

Miss Grace Taylor, of Douglas, Mich., says: "From 225 trees that bore apples this year were harvested 900 barrels of fruit, one tree yielding fourteen barrels. The value of the crop was \$4,000.00."

APPLE VS. ORANGE GROWING

The apple eating populace of our large cities realize, if they eat fancy apples, that they are compelled to pay fancy prices. The retail price for fancy apples in the larger cities this year has been 10 cts. each. They do not go begging at this price either. Consumers of apples have learned that there is quality in apples as well as in other commodities. The quality rules the price. It is just as easy to grow apples of good quality as it is to produce poor ones, and to grow good ones the profit is over doubled. But it seems that it is taking a long time to convert growers to this fact.

Consumers think that they are paying a big price for oranges at 30 to 40 cts. per dozen. We pay 30 to 40 cts. per dozen for oranges, but rarely more. It may seem obvious to the reader, but it is a fact that fancy apples bring twice as much as oranges, and sometimes even more, and that investors would do well to consider commercial apple growing from a business point of view. There are thousands of people who live in the very midst of the very best undeveloped apple lands who have their minds fixed on orange growing, yet fail to realize that they

have greater possibilities right around them. We do not mean to discourage orange growing, but simply to arouse some of our sleeping citizens to the opportunity of making money right here at home. There are thousands and thousands of acres of undeveloped lands suitable for raising apples that will command from 5 to 10 cts. each in Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina, Georgia and other States. This land can be bought at a very cheap price, and one of these days, when the people have been aroused from their long slumber, some of them will realize how short sighted they have been in waiting so long before investigating the possibilities of these lands for commercial apple growing. Why go to some claimed apple region and pay dear prices for land? Investigate and try apple growing at home. The apple grows best in a deep, rich soil, such as would produce good corn or potatoes. Almost any soil that is not wet can be used for orchard; if hilly, no matter. In fact, the rough, hilly parts of the farm are usually well adapted to fruit, and may be made one of the most profitable parts. Preparation of the soil consists mainly in deep, thorough plowing, harrowing and leveling.

No other fruit succeeds over so large a range of territory, and under such diversified climatic conditions, and no other fruit brings so sure a profit to the grower in proportion to the time and money spent upon its production. With proper cultivation of soil, selection of varieties and intelligent management, there is no risk in planting the apple, which is a staple article of food and no longer a luxury. The apple has few rivals among fruits. Can any other fruit be more pleasant to the palate or beautiful to the eye than the rich, ripe apple? And what more luscious and healthful when cooked? Who does not remember with delight, the delicious baked apples served with sugar and cream, or the apple pie that "mother used to make"?

As an illustration of the work of an apple orchard, aside from the government reports and the actual experience of fruit growers, some years ago the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., while building their extension to the coast, cut through an apple orchard near Missoula, a thrifty city in the Bitter Root valley, and destroyed several trees. The owner sued the railroad and was awarded judgment at the rate of \$75.00 per tree. This decision, and the damages against the railroad were based upon the earning power of the orchard, which justified the valuation of \$75.00 per tree. The usual average is 88 trees to the acre, which gives a valuation to this particular orchard of \$6,600.00 per acre, a valuation not at all unusual.

PRICES OF APPLE TREES EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE NOTED

One-Year				
Height	Each	10	100	1000
6 to 12 in.	\$0.14	\$1.30	\$ 4.00	\$ 35.00
1 to 2 ft. ....	.17	1.60	10.00	60.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.20	1.90	11.00	90.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.25	2.25	15.00	110.00
4 to 6 ft. ....	.30	2.50	17.50	120.00
Two-Year				
Height	Each	10	100	1000
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$18.00	\$175.00
4 to 5 ft. ....	.40	3.00	20.00	200.00
5 to 6 ft. ....	.50	4.00	25.00	225.00

STRAWBERRY

The Strawberry has become one of the most important of fruits. Being the first to ripen in the spring, its tempting appearance, its delicious taste and its wholesomeness as a diet has made it universally popular. It has been aptly named "Queen of Small Fruits".

Strawberry plants produce two kinds of blossoms, the perfect and the imperfect. The perfect blossoms have all four parts of a flower—the stamens, pistils, calyx and carola. The varieties that have imperfect flowers lack stamens. Stamens are the male organs and pistils the female organs of the blossoms. Thus a berry that has stamens is often called a "staminate"

or perfect flowered, and one that lacks stamens, but has pistils, is called a "pistillate" or imperfect flowered variety. Perfect flowered varieties can be planted alone, and will bear good crops of berries, but imperfect flowered varieties will not bear good berries when planted alone. They must have the companionship of a "staminate", or perfect flowered variety, in order to produce perfect fruit. For practical results it is best not to have them over fifteen feet apart. If we plant a patch of pure Warfield, Bubach or Haverland, the fruit will be seedy and mostly nubbins, but if Aroma, Gandy or Klondike are planted near the Warfield or Haverland, the fruit, both in quality and quantity, will be remarkable. Varieties in this catalogue marked (Per.) are perfect in flower, and those marked (Imp.) are imperfect in flower.

The strawberry is an American product. It adapts itself to a wider range of latitude and to greater extremes in environment than any other cultivated fruit. It is universally liked, and is cosmopolitan in its adaptation. After talking and corresponding with a large number of strawberry growers over the country, Presidents and Secretaries of Strawberry Growers Associations, and from our experience in growing berries, we suggest that you plant Aroma, Klondike, Lady Thompson and Gandy. Mr. Chat Wasman, a leading grower of Rhea County, Tennessee, said, in an address to the Bradley County Farmers: "After trying and testing many varieties of strawberries, I have concluded that Aroma, Klondike, Gandy and Lady Thompson are the best sorts to plant from a commercial grower's financial standpoint. These varieties bring a better price, as a rule, than any other sort. There are men in my county who have made a fortune by growing Aroma, Klondike, Lady Thompson and Gandy. Nearly all growers have discarded all other varieties in my county."

We have tested nearly all commercial varieties of berries, and we have found the Aroma, Klondike, Lady Thompson and Gandy the most profitable of all. We have shipped the berries North, South, East and West, and on nearly all markets the Aroma, Gandy, Klondike and Lady Thompson brought the better price, and arrived in better condition than any other varieties. By selecting the above mentioned varieties you can make no mistake. You get early and late berries.

LATE WINTER AND EARLY SPRING PLANTING

In nearly all latitudes you can plant strawberries most successfully in the late winter and early spring. If you can find an hour in the day that the ground is not frozen you can plant and they will do extra well. In Michigan, Illinois, Maryland, Pennsylvania, etc., plants planted in the late winter and early spring do better than planted in late spring.

A warm, quick soil, although naturally poor, is to be preferred to a heavy retentive soil well supplied with plant food. The lacking plant food can be easily supplied by the addition of fertilizers. The plants not only thrive better on light soil, but the crop is more abundant and the berries are larger and sweeter.

Ex. Early Varieties	Early Varieties	Medium Varieties	Late Varieties
Excelsior (Per.)	Crescent (Imp.)	Lady Thompson (Per.)	Aroma (Per.)
Early Ozark (Per.)	Warfield (Imp.)	Klondike (Per.)	Brandywine (Per.)
Michel's Early (Per.)		Dunlap (Per.)	Gandy (Per.)
		Bubach (Imp.)	Stevens Lt. C. (Per.)
		Haverland (Imp.)	

Never order Strawberry plants sent by freight. They must go by Express.

PRICES OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Per 100, 75 cts., per 1000, \$4.00. Early Ozark, per 100, \$1.00; per 1000, \$7.00.

OUR CHERRY TREES

Few trees combine the useful and the ornamental in as large a degree as the Cherry. They make an exceedingly handsome shade tree, worthy of a place in every lawn or yard. Or they can be grown in any spare or waste space or corner, no matter how rough and stony, needing no cultivation after the first two or three years, and they are long lived. Scarcely any fruit is surer to hit than the cherry. Spring after spring the trees can be counted on to produce a fine crop of fruit, ripening in early May when fruit is most palatable and most essential to good health.

We offer the best of the improved varieties, which in size and flavor are an immense improvement on the old kind. In fact, no tree fruit ripening anything like as early as they do (beginning at the very first part of May), is near as luscious nor so universally popular.

PRICES OF CHERRY TREES

Height	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$12.50
3 to 4 ft. ....	.30	2.50	17.50
4 to 5 ft. ....	.35	3.00	25.00

GRAPES

The history of the Grape is almost as old as that of man. Vineyards were extensively planted before orchards or collections of other fruits were at all common, and to-day it is one of the most highly appreciated fruits. In its flavor it is hardly surpassed by any other fruit in delicacy and richness, and few or none are more beautiful in the dessert. Any one having a plot of ground ever so small, either in country or city, can find room for one-half to one dozen grape vines. They can be trained up by the side of any building, or over a garden fence; but the best and cheapest way to grow them in small or large quantities is on the wire trellis.

Work the ground deep and plant a little deeper than they were in the nursery. Make rows eight feet apart, and six to eight feet in the row. Some of them, the tender varieties would be benefited by laying the vines flat on the ground during the winter with a light covering of earth or litter.

PRICES OF GRAPE VINES

Per 10, \$1.00; Per 100, \$7.50

PEARS

Pear production, according to fruit growers, orchardists and the authorities connected with the department of Agriculture at our National Capital, is not keeping pace with the demand either for commercial, home market, and not even home use. The home orchard is incomplete without pears, as they are a staple and profitable crop in nearly all parts of the country.

Plant twenty feet apart. The tendency of the pear root is to grow straight down; therefore the holes should be dug deep, and filled with loose dirt to the proper depth.

PRICES OF PEAR TREES

Height	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.20	\$1.75	\$15.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.25	2.25	20.00
4 to 5 ft. ....	.35	3.00	25.00

Warren County, Ky., Dec. 4, 1911.

Gentlemen: I have received my stock and am more than pleased with it.

(Signed) P. L. DEWEESE.

SELECT PLUMS

The Plum attains its greatest perfection on a medium heavy soil, where it grows most thriftily, and suffers least from curculio and black knot. It is one of the finest fruits grown, being valuable for canning, preserving, drying or dessert. The tree occupies but little room in the orchard or garden, comes into bearing very young, and generally bears annual crops. The fruit always finds a ready market and brings high cash prices, and the trees are, as a rule, remarkably productive.

PRICES OF PLUM TREES

Height	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.20	\$1.75	\$15.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.25	1.75	20.00
4 to 5 ft. ....	.35	3.00	25.00

BATT'S FOUR-EAR PROLIFIC CORN

It costs more to grow a crop for seed purposes than the ordinary planter can understand. It requires extra choice seeds, special preparation of the land, special cultivation, great care in harvesting, cleaning, preparing for shipment, bags, etc., so we are obliged to ask a considerable advance over market prices; but any intelligent farmer who appreciates the value of good seed will agree with us that such pedigreed seed is well worth to him the price we ask. It is the opinion of the authorities connected with the Department of Agriculture at Washington (and they have given it a lifetime study) that it takes special methods and attention to raise good seed corn, and we quote below what Mr. C. P. Hartley, of U. S. Department of Agriculture, in his Bulletin No. 415, has to say: "Well-conducted corn breeding requires special methods that general farmers have not time to apply. If there is a corn breeder who demonstrates the superiority of his corn, you should pay him well for his superior seed. Five dollars a bushel will be a profitable margin for both parties. Such corn breeders are improving corn as cattle breeders are improving cattle. The general farmer is a propagator rather than a breeder of corn. He profits by the careful work of the breeder by adopting yielding strains and propagating them."

OUR EXPERIMENTAL GROUNDS—We make provisions at our Lake Rainbow Farm for planting test plots of varieties of seed corn, and also to note the comparative growth of varieties offered by others. We also test new things as offered, and in all our testing we have not found any seed corn that is superior to our **Four-Ear Prolific Corn**. Our customers secure the benefit of all the painstaking care, and may be assured that this corn is suited for their planting.

THIS CORN WILL GIVE YOU RESULTS. You can buy seed from us that will produce a crop almost anywhere corn is grown. Don't think because you live 800 miles south or north of us that our corn will not do in your section; it will give better results than almost any variety you could plant because it is so prolific.

Mr. J. H. Moore made 201 bushels on one acre of ground

Winona, S. C., Oct. 27, 1911.

"I gathered fodder the middle of September and measured 201½ bushels as per certificate.

"The seed used was Batt's Four-Ear Prolific, and I consider that the yield is largely due to this splendid variety of earing corn. I could not have made this yield with common varieties. I only planted one acre and the value of the crop was \$231.11.

Respectfully,

(Signed) J. H. MOORE."

Mr. Moore entered into a contest and his corn and land were measured by outside parties and sworn to.

132 BUSHELS WITHOUT FERTILIZER OR MANURE

"I planted one acre alongside my general crops and gave it exactly the same cultivation, which was not thorough on account of so much rain. I used no manure or fertilizer of any kind. The land, while good, is somewhat run down, as this is the eleventh year in straight succession that it has been cultivated in corn.

"I gathered the corn from this acre last week, and it produced 6 loads of 22 bushels each, or 132 bushels, while my corn which I consider good corn, produced only three and one-half loads to the acre. This shows nearly one-half in favor of Batt's Four-Ear Prolific.

W. M. BLACHE."

CONDITIONS ARE GOOD. Generally all over the country, this has been a splendid year for corn, but most of the corn produced is badly mixed because of a replanting last spring at seeding time and while the crop from the cross breeding is fine and sound from the excellent season of 1911, yet these crops should not be used for seed, as it is a well known fact that cross breeding leads to deterioration.

The great peculiarity of this corn is that it is exceedingly prolific and has large ears. Most varieties, when prolific, have small ears. When planted the proper distance it will bear and mature four to five large ears to the stalk.

PLANT ONLY THOROUGHbred CORN. The progressive farmer does not use grade male animals to head his herds, and he should be equally careful in the choice of seed for planting, whether it is corn or any other grain. You can't raise a thoroughbred crop from any but thoroughbred seed. It is true that you can select good ears that will appear all right, but reversion will show next year in the crop, and you will have "run out" corn at the best. The time to start a pure variety is now, for the reason above stated that you can get exceptionally good stock this year of pure bred, sound, thoroughly matured, large sized corn, that will not be surpassed and probably not equaled again for several years.

When Joseph filled the granaries of Pharaoh in anticipation of the seven lean years, he set an example that wise men have followed ever since. It is not likely that the immediate following seasons will be as favorable for the production of corn as was 1911. While we shall strive in the future, as we have in the past, to produce the very best quality of seed corn, yet we know that it will be difficult to improve our stocks above the quality of this year. We know that we are now in position to offer you the very highest type, the choicest quality of seed corn; and for the reason that we are so very certain that we can and will please you, we urge that you take advantage of conditions and start the foundations of your future corn crops on a right basis.

Batt's Four-Ear Prolific Corn is not an experiment. It has witnesses of its excellence in the form of great cornfields throughout the United States and Canada. It is a hardy, hard white grain on a small cob. The ears are of handsome size, and when given a fair show, make from four to five ears to the stalk. The stems drop gracefully, and the corn stands the weather perfectly. It won the Blue Ribbon (First Prize) for quality at the North Carolina State Fair, October, 1910.

It matures, under favorable conditions and seasons, in one hundred days. If conditions and seasons are unfavorable, it requires one hundred and ten days.

Prices, Batt's Four-Year Prolific Corn

Per peck, \$2.00 Half bushel, \$3.00 Bushel, \$5.00.

Sacked F. O. B., Cleveland, Tennessee

Ontario, Canada, March 15, 1911.

Dear Sirs: Stock received some time ago. It was packed well and in fine shape.

(Signed) C. T. ROGERS,



GIANT RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER. If you are raising poultry, turkeys, chickens, or in fact, fowls of any kind, you cannot afford to not raise this magnificent species of Sunflower. If given proper cultivation the heads will measure from ten to eighteen inches across the head. Often over one hundred bushels per acre are grown. The seeds are very rich in protein, and it is the best egg producer of any food that can be fed to fowls. After several years' experience we find that hens when fed on this seed once a day will more than double the egg supply. Prices F. O. B. Cleveland, Tenn., 1 gallon, \$1.50; 1 peck, \$2.00; 1 half bushel, \$3.00; 1 bushel, \$5.50.

Madison County, N. C., Dec. 3, 1911.

Gentlemen: We received the apple trees nicely packed yesterday. We thank you for sending us such nice trees and your prompt attention.

(Signed) A. H. BRYANT

Advertisement,—Eggs! Eggs!

White Leghorns

White Gilled Black Spanish and Indian Runner Ducks

Prize winning White Leghorns, White Gilled Black Spanish, and pure bred Indian Runner Ducks.

My fowls are not for sale at any price, only the eggs are offered for sale. Per setting of 15, \$1.00; 50 eggs, \$3.00.

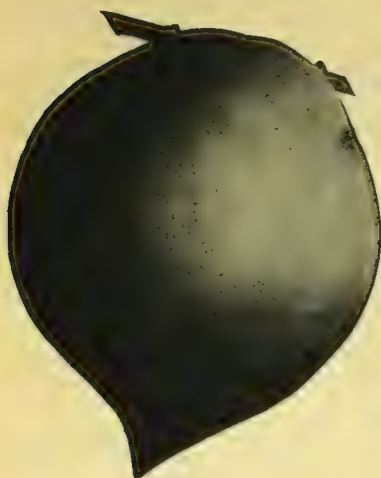
JAS. WAMAC, Box 416, Cleveland, Tenn.



Oklahoma County, Okla., Dec. 5, 1911.

Dear Sirs: Fruit trees reached me Dec. 4th, and I found every thing satisfactory. Will give you my next order.

(Signed) E. J. FRENCH.



Mayflower



Alexander

Peaches

Mayflower (S.C.)—The earliest peach known; a good shipper, fine flavor. Practically frost proof; it blooms very late and the blossoms are very large, thus quite safe from ordinary frosts. Safe and sure for planters everywhere. It is a gloriously "red all over" peach, so handsome and of such splendid quality that it tops all markets. Every commercial orchardist should plant them—they should be in every home garden everywhere. Our stock comes from the originator, and can be relied upon as being genuine and first class in every respect. Since the acquisition of "Mayflower", with its remarkable record made in the orchard of the veteran peach grower, J. Van Lindley of North Carolina (the introducer of Greensboro), we have discarded such sorts as Victor and others of that class.

Sneed (S.C.)—Ripens a week later than Mayflower. Fruit medium to large, greenish white, blush on sunny side, juicy. It originated with Hon. Judge Sneed, of Memphis, Tennessee. Belongs to the Chinese cling type.

Greensboro (S.C.)—Good commercial sort, large and a few days earlier than Alexander. It is colored beautifully with crimson and has a yellow cast. The flesh is white and of good flavor. The peach is large, many

specimens measuring ten inches in circumference; productive; not so subject to rot as most early varieties. Nearly a freestone.

Alexander (S.C.)—Large size, handsome and regular in form with deep maroon shade, covered with richest tints of crimson; rich and good in quality, with a vinous flavor; adheres to the stone. Should remain on the tree until fully ripe.

Slappy (F.)—The earliest and handsomest freestone peach grown; ripens at a season when the market is bare of good peaches; a thrifty grower, very hardy and prolific; excellent flavor; splendid keeping qualities; free of excessive rot usually caused by too much rain. No better shipper has yet been introduced; ripens thoroughly to the seed; very sweet, yellow flesh; a clear golden yellow color with dark shades; a beauty. The secret of peach growing depends upon the selection of varieties for planting. When you have "Slappy" you have your crop off and your money made before the general peach crop comes in. Best peach of its season.

Carman (F.)—The originator says it is either a sister of or a seedling of the Elberta; tree of same manner and habit of growth, only has larger and darker colored foliage. Tree

hardy and productive; the fruit is practically rot-proof, as original tree, standing in low, wet ground, has perfected its fruit, while other varieties all about it have rotted entirely. The fruit is broadly oval in form, large pointed; skin a yellowish white, dotted and flushed with red; flesh of creamy white, slightly tinged with red, of a sprightly vinous flavor. The "Rural New Yorker" first described it some years ago as an extra large yellow peach, like "Elberta", except five weeks earlier. It is certainly of the "Elberta" type, but it is not strictly a yellow peach, neither is it white. Size large; juicy, sweet and excellent; productive. Originated in Texas. Tree a regular bearer.

Hiley—Early Belle (F.)—Very large with red cheek; flesh white, excellent flavor; very prolific, hardy in bud. It is planted very extensively and is strictly a commercial peach. Originated as a seedling from the Belle of Georgia, and is said to be even a better shipper than the Elberta. Hiley always brings a fancy price on the market.

Mr. Will D. Parker, of North Carolina, writes us as follows: "I have been growing peach trees for fifteen years, and I have not seen an equal for the Hiley peach. The trees that I bought of you in 1908 are bearing, and I have received a third more on the crate than any other peach grower in this county. Mr. Ward, my neighbor, bought some Hiley trees from a northern nursery the same fall that I bought mine of you, and Mr. Ward took better care of his trees than I did, and yet my trees bore twice as much fruit, and brought a third more on the market. Ward and myself will send you a large order this fall.

Mountain Rose (F.)—Large red, flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent. A fine peach and should be in every collection.

Champion (F.)—Originated at Nokomis, Ill. Many specimens have measured ten inches in circumference. The flavor is delicious, rich, sweet and juicy; skin creamy, with red cheek, strikingly handsome. It is very hardy and productive; the largest size, highest flavor, and one of the best shippers of the early varieties; bears young. The peculiarity of this great acquisition is its hardiness, and the crowning event in its history is having stood 18 degrees below zero in the winter of 1887-8, and produced an abundant crop when the peach crop all around it was a universal failure.

Select Elberta Seedlings (C., S.C. and F.)—For a number of years we have been planting select Elberta seeds, allowing them to

grow and not bed them. These trees always bear *fine* fruit, sometimes resembling the Elberta, and other times being entirely different, but always having splendid fruit. They ripen with, two weeks before, and two weeks after the Elberta. This is the way a number of the standard commercial varieties of peach trees originated. Each, 5 cts.; per 10, 40 cts.; per 100, \$3.00.

Yellow St. John (F.)—One of the earliest yellow peaches. Tree vigorous and enormously productive; fruit very large and attractive. Good bearer. Nearly as large as Crawford's, and even better in flavor. A fine dessert peach. A good shipper and is strictly a commercial peach.

Old Mixon (F.)—A large pale yellow peach, with deep red cheek; rich and good. One of the best.

Old Mixon Cling—Large, pale yellow with red cheek; juicy, rich and highly flavored. One of the best clingstones.

Crawford's Early (F.)—A magnificent, large yellow peach of good quality. Tree vigorous and very productive. Its fine size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular sorts. It is planted extensively. This valuable peach has long been a favorite. Most people, when buying peaches, ask for Crawford's, knowing but little about other varieties. Slightly subacid.



Stump

Stump the World (F.)—Large, roundish, skin white, with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good.

Gold Finch (F.)—A seedling of the Elberta, but ripens a few days earlier. It resembles our early Elberta; is somewhat of the same flavor. It is a fine peach, but is not the equal of our Early Elberta. It is a good peach and should be in every collection.

Early Elberta (F.)—The fruit is fully as large as Elberta, of the same shape, as highly colored, and better in quality, and while Elberta ranks as one of the best shippers and keepers, **Early Elberta** is decidedly its superior in these respects. The tree is very hardy. We propagate this variety almost as extensively as we do the Elberta, believing that it should be planted, not only in all Elberta regions, but even farther north, where Elberta is tender in bud. It has passed the experimental stage, and is planted commercially wherever known. It ripens from a week to ten days before the Elberta, and coming in at that time, it brings the fancy price of the season. A grand peach.

Mr. J. H. Hale, the Georgia Peach King, said: "They are just the thing we are looking for and want". Mr. Delmar H. McKillin says: "It has a sweeter and more delicious flavor than the Elberta, and I think it is the most delicious peach known". Mr. L. Marsh of Utah, says: "I have tested it thoroughly, and no doubt, it has no rival".

Each, 20 cts.; per 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00. Write for prices in large lots.



Elberta Cling

Capt. Ede (F.)—Large yellow; excellent quality. Resembles Elberta in color and flavor, but tree is hardier; a strong grower and productive. Bears when Elberta fails, but the wonderful popularity of Elberta has kept it in the background. When it is better known it will be used by all commercial planters.

Elberta Cling—Gold Dust Cling—Yellow with rich red cheek; round and large, high quality. An Elberta in appearance. Good peach.

Belle of Georgia (F.)—One of the best peaches known for all purposes. Very large; skin white with red cheek; firm and of an excellent flavor; the fruit is uniform, large and showy. Very prolific bearer and a fine shipper. Soft and luscious when thoroughly ripe; firm and a good carrier. Ripens with and after Crawford's Early.



Fitzgerald

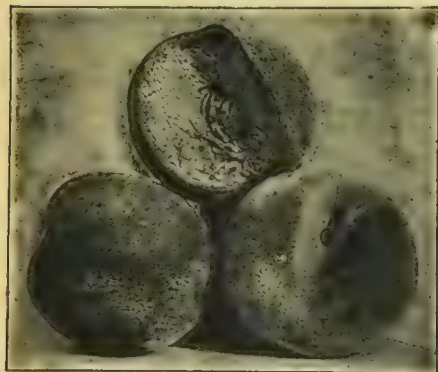
Fitzgerald (F.)—Small pit; good flavor, quality good; large, bright yellow, overspread with dark rich red. Tree a young bearer and a fine strong grower. Valuable North—much raised in Canada and the East. A seedling found at Oakville, Ontario, where it stands the winter perfectly, and for the past four years it has cropped regularly. It is undoubtedly very hardy. Quality is first class and we recommend it with confidence.

Chinese Free—Large, oblong, skin white, with red cheek; flesh red, firm and well flavored; free from rot, which makes it a desirable market sort.

Elberta—Elberta Queen (F.)—It is one of the hardiest and one of the finest yellow freestone peaches; fruit yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and of good quality. Forty per cent of all peaches grown in all nurseries are "Elberta". Everybody plants Elberta. You should lengthen your Elberta season by planting our "Early Elberta".

Chinese Cling—A popular southern peach; immense size, oblong, creamy white, with faint flashes of red.

Kalamazoo (F.)—A leading Michigan sort. Productive and prolific. Large, golden yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh thick yellow; quality good; small pit; strong grower, early bearer and hardy.



Crosby (F.)—Frost Proof Peach—A fine, handsome, bright yellow peach, streaked with carmine. On account of its beautiful color and fine quality, it commands a ready sale in competition with the best standard sorts. Bears regularly north of the fruit belt. Our Crosbys are now so well known that it will be no experiment in planting them. They have been planted in all peach sections and have been spoken of in the highest terms.

In our test orchard, in 1910, two Crosby trees bore five bushels of fruit, while not another variety bore at all. The Crosby alone stood the frost and freezing late spring weather. Again in 1911 all fruit went down before the spring frosts but the two Crosby trees, and they again bore prolifically. If you live in a place where peaches are sometimes killed by late spring frosts and freezes, you should, by all means, plant our Crosby. All our Crosby peach trees are budded from the two trees in our test orchard that stood the frosts and freezes. We have only a limited number of these trees, and what we have are budded from the two trees in our test orchard. Mr. Robert Pickett, of Illinois, writes us that the Crosby bought of us is doing nicely, and he believes it to be very hardy. Each, 20 cts.; per 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00.

Indian Blood (C.)—Skin dark claret, downy; flesh deep red, juicy, good, vinous and refreshing.

Mathews' Beauty (F.)—Originated in Georgia and stands unparalleled for size and beauty,

many specimens weighing from 18 to 20 ounces each. Flesh yellow, firm and rich, excellent flavor and a perfect freestone.

Crawford's Late (F.)—One of the very finest peaches. Good market sort and is grown commercially everywhere. Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; yellow flesh. Productive. One of the finest late sorts.

Lemon Cling—Exceedingly large and fine; lemon shape and color. Thick juicy flesh of excellent quality. Very productive. A valuable sort for home and market use.

Lemon Free—Similar to a lemon, pointed at the apex; color a pale lemon yellow when ripe; large size, the finest specimens measuring over 12 inches in circumference. Excellent quality and immensely productive.

Pineapple, Kennedy's (C.)—Allison's early; large, oblong; skin golden yellow tinged with dark red; flesh yellow, slightly red at the stone; juicy, subacid and of excellent quality.

Fox Seedling—A fine peach, very highly flavored and thought by many to be one of the best all-round peaches. A great favorite in Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Chilow Cling—One of the best all-round yellow clingstones; fine flavor; large, rich yellow, shaded sort, red. Tree strong growing, and one of the most productive. An excellent shipper.

Heath Cling—**White Heath Cling**—**Potter's September**—**Ruay**—Originated in Maryland where it is much esteemed. Large, oval, with sharp apex; skin creamy white, very seldom with any red; flushed pure white to the stone; juicy and sweet, with good aroma. Very popular for preserving.

Beer's Smock—**Geary Hold On (F.)**—Large yellow, with dull red cheek; quality fair, hardy, robust, and an immense bearer. An improved Smock. A popular peach. An improvement on Smock Free, and ripens a few days later.

Chair's Choice (F.)—Origin Maryland. Ripens a few days later than Beer's Smock. An immense bearer. In our test orchard it bore five bushels when only four years old. Fine in quality and flavor, and for profit without a rival. Large yellow, rich in color and flesh very firm.

Wonderful (F.)—This good peach created a remarkable furor at the Mt. Holley Fair, of New Jersey. In beauty, productiveness

and other desirable qualities, it is so fine that the name "Wonderful" unconsciously escapes so many upon seeing it, and it became known at once as the "Wonderful Peach;" hence that name has been accepted for it, although by force of circumstances, contrary to the wishes of the owners. It is a rich golden yellow, overspread with vivid carmine, and ripens after nearly all other peaches are gone.

Salway (F)—Fruit large, roundish, yellow with rich brownish red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich, sugary. Showy market peach; is very promising; finest in the world for canning.



Krummel October

Krummel October (F.)—Our attention was first called to it on the Chicago market, where it has always commanded a better price than any other peach of its season. A magnificent peach—the most profitable and best late yellow freestone. Ripens about two weeks before Salway, but is larger, of higher color and superior in quality to that sort, and a splendid keeper. Large, almost round; deep yellow, with dark carmine blush; very firm, fine texture, free from bitterness and very hardy. Tree is a strong grower, vigorous, and healthy; fruit hangs very late—four weeks without decaying. One of the best peaches South, and in California no peach has proven more profitable. In Washington it is a gold mine, and all growers find it a fine money-

making peach. Some time it will be put on the Northern and Eastern markets in train loads, and when this is done it will surpass the Elberta Industry. Below is a letter from one of our customers:

North Wilkesboro, N. C., May 5, 1911.

Dear Sirs: Your peach trees arrived a month ago and up till now I have refrained from writing you, as I wished to find out how many of the trees started. I must say that the trees are doing fine; better than I could expect. Nearly all have so far budded out, and most of them have leaves on an inch long. I thank you for the nice trees and your honest dealings.

I am, sincerely,

CHAS. H. OPITZ.

Mr. Opitz bought over a thousand trees from us, and, as stated in the above letter, they have nearly all started. We think that the above letter shows the class and quality of our peach trees. We have thousands of as well pleased customers as Mr. Opitz.

Clyde DeLaverne, of Manson County, Michigan, harvested 500 bushels of peaches from one acre this fall. George McClatchie, the Pioneer Peach King, of this same county, marketed 1500 bushels of peaches (mostly "fancies"), which netted him \$3.00 a bushel in Milwaukee.—"Fruit Belt."

An even 500 trees set out five years ago on four and one-half acres of land, near Jackson City, Michigan, brought Mr. Butler \$1,800.00, the fruit selling at \$1.50 a bushel at the orchard. Mr. Butler says he could cut every tree down this year and be able to say that the orchard has more than paid for itself this year.

Dover, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1911.

Dear Sirs: I received my trees and am well pleased with them, and find that they are just as you represented.

Yours truly,

(Signed) G. C. HEILINAN.

Apples



Gano

Gano—Sometimes called Black Ben Davis. It was named by the Missouri Horticultural Society in honor of its president, W. B. Gano. The fruit is bright red on yellow ground; no stripes; large, oblong, tapering to the eye, smooth surface, polished, dots minute; basin shallow, sometimes deep; eye long; cavity deep, brown in color; stem medium to long; core medium; tree healthy, vigorous; an early annual and prolific bearer. Very valuable for the middle South and West and the western States, and a variety that will sell the orchard every time, and will grow well nearly everywhere. Season January to April.



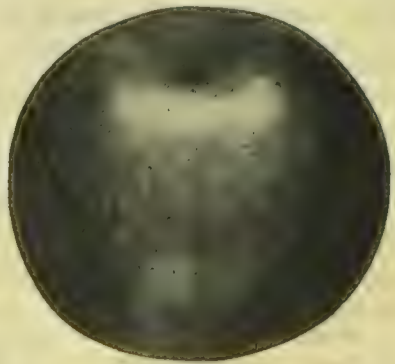
Yellow Transparent

Yellow Transparent—The best and most productive yellow summer apple. It has succeeded well at our Cleveland fruit farm, where it has borne fruit in the nursery row and on the orchard trees the second year planted. It resembles Early Harvest in

appearance, but is much better than the Early Harvest. This apple has been tested in almost every State in the Union, and has been found productive, hardy, vigorous and desirable in every respect. Its quality is superior, and this, with its great beauty and productiveness, makes it a favorite summer apple the world over. Russian variety large, pale, waxen, transparent yellow, crisp and fragrant. Tree very hardy, a dwarf grower, and succeeds best on thin soil.

York Imperial (Johnson's Fine Winter)—

Large and beautiful red winter apple, originating in Pennsylvania, where it is a great success. It comes into bearing early and succeeds over a wide extent of country, bearing regular and heavy crops. It is medium white, shaded with crimson in the sun; juicy, crisp, mild, subacid. Tree moderately vigorous and productive. November to February. Its skin is yellow, covered with bright red and striped. It is a good shipper and keeper, bringing the highest price. The foliage and fruit are free from scab. The peculiarity of this **Great Apple** is that though beautiful in form, it is a little lopsided. Its bright red color sells the fruit, and it is this bright red feature that will attract any buyer that visits your orchard. While this apple is the leading variety for Pennsylvania, it is very hardy and suited to any part of the country. Remember that this apple has been tested everywhere—in the East, West and South and does well everywhere.



Ben Davis

Ben Davis—Large, handsome, striped; a valuable late keeper. It is hardy and attractive; succeeds wherever apples are grown.

The marketmen like it, also the planter and customer, else they would not continue to grow and buy it. There is no apple that has more favor, on account of its hardness, productiveness, beauty and endurance in shipping. It excels for cooking. A regular and heavy bearer. December to May.



Stayman's Winesap

Sayman's Winesap—A seedling of Winesap, originated with the late Dr. J. Stayman, at Leavenworth, Kansas. It is a great favorite throughout the West. Tree is a strong grower and drouth resister. Dark rich red, faintly striped; flesh firm, crisp, fine grained, juicy, rich subacid; quality best. No apple is being more widely planted.



Baldwin

Baldwin—Red Winter Apple—Large, bright red, crisp, juicy and rich; tree vigorous,

upright and productive. What the Bartlett pear is to pears, the Baldwin is to the apple for the Eastern and Middle States. In New England, New York, Ontario and Michigan, this is one of the most profitable sorts for table or market. Thousands of barrels of this fruit are exported annually to England. No variety yields larger crops or bears shipment better.

Rome Beauty—A fine apple with many fine qualities and few faults. It has established a reputation on all markets because it always brings good prices. Its size and great beauty insure for it, at all times, a ready sale. In Idaho and other States, where frost often ruins the first blooms, Rome Beauty puts out a second crop of blooms and bears a full crop, while other varieties have no fruit. In New Mexico it is called the "freezing proof apple",



Rome Beauty

because it is loaded with fruit while almost all other varieties are killed. It has stood 26 degrees in California at blooming time, and bore a good crop. On account of its numerous good qualities, Rome Beauty has jumped into such great favor among orchardists that there are but few other varieties looked on with much favor. A fine market apple; has excellent cooking and baking qualities, and is a fine table apple. It is large, smooth, shaded and striped with bright red; late bloomer; annual bearer; tree vigorous grower and young bearer. The plantings of Rome Beauty are being increased all over the



OLD-FASHIONED HORSE

country. One of the surest bearers. Too much cannot be said in praise of this apple.

This variety has long been a favorite in the West, but it has come into favor in the Eastern States. It is grown with great success in New York State. In the orchard of William Locke, San Juan County, New Mexico, Rome Beauty trees were overloaded with fruit while nearly all other varieties were a failure. H. C. Livingston, San Bernardino County, California, reports that "Rome Beauty" stood the temperature at 26 while in bloom and bore a fine crop of fruit. Most other varieties were killed.

Hon. G. B. Brackett, U. S. Pomologist, says: "I consider it one of the very best apples now in cultivation."

Ohio Experiment Station recommends it highly for Ohio.

"Rome Beauty is grown here with great success."—Geneva Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

Grimes' Golden—Flesh juicy, spicy, tender and rich. An old favorite. It seems that it will never lose its popularity. Is a transparent, golden yellow apple; medium to

large, cylindrical in shape. Tree is extremely hardy, a vigorous grower; a hardy, late bloomer, and comes into bearing very young. Nearly all commercial orchardists say it is one of the best all-round apples. Brings fancy prices on all markets, and is a fine cooking and dessert apple. Should be planted everywhere.

Jonathan—Brilliant red; excellent quality and highly flavored; tender, juicy, spicy and rich; profitable for market and a splendid family sort. Tree is long lived, productive and an early bearer. A seedling of Spitzenburg. A good money-making sort.

Old-Fashioned Horse—Large, pale greenish yellow, shaded with red; tender, juicy, sub-acid. Tree vigorous and very hardy; upright grower; bears early and abundantly. An old apple, famous for its fitness for cider, pies, drying and all culinary purposes. When allowed to mellow to deepest gold, it is a delicious eating apple. We do not know of any other nursery that grows this old-fashioned Horse Apple. There are several firms that grow Horse, but the Horse cannot be compared to the Grand Old Apple we have. Our scions were cut from an old tree that was over 100 years

old. We have the genuine old-fashioned Horse Apple of our daddies and granddaddies. Who does not remember with delight, the delicious baked apples served with sugar and cream, or the apple dumpplings, or apple pie that "mother used to make"?

The tree that our scions were cut from was discovered on the farm of old Col. B. C. Waters, by his son, Mr. J. S. Waters, away up in the mountains of Polk County, Tenn. Mr. Waters says: "I am now nearly ninety years old, and have been working with fruit trees for forty years, and I have seen nearly all varieties of apples bear fruit, including the Horse Apple, and have never seen a finer, all-round, good-for-all-purpose apple than this one. Each, 30 cts.; per 10, \$2.00.



Winter Banana

Winter Banana—Fruit large size, perfect in form; golden yellow, and beautifully shaded and marbled with bright crimson red; flesh lemon-yellow, fine grained, subacid, rich, aromatic flavor, and of the highest quality. A good keeper. Tree remarkably strong grower, and on account of its great hardiness, will thrive in any climate. Its early

bearing is something simply wonderful, generally producing a fine crop the second year. A valuable market variety. November to January.

Red June—Medium oblong, very red; flesh white, tender, subacid, good flavor; a young, abundant bearer; latter June-July.



Wealthy

Red Astrachan—Large, roundish, deep crimson, with a thick bloom, juicy, tender, somewhat tart; valued as one of the most beautiful early market and dessert apples; also for the great hardiness, and vigor of the tree. August.

McIntosh Red—Large, bright red; flesh white, tender, subacid. A handsome apple of fine quality, hardy. November to January.

Wealthy—Medium size, round, smooth and deep red. Juicy, subacid and good quality. Very hardy, good grower and productive. Excellent commercial sort, and in growing demand as a filler because of its hardiness, and comes into bearing so young.

NOTE—We advise the planting of one-year apple trees. See page 5. Note what the most prominent fruit growers say about it.

Strawberries



Improved Lady Thompson

Improved Lady Thompson (Per.)—The term "Improved" has been used so often without cause that one might well hesitate to use it, even with cause. However, this strain of Lady Thompson, we are convinced, is superior to the common run of this variety in the country. Lady Thompson has been in cultivation a great many years, has run down and has generally become mixed, more or less with other kinds, and by slovenly cultivation, more or less diseased. Our plants are absolutely pure. Then they have, generation after generation, been grown on virgin soil never before in strawberries. The result is, we believe, that our plants of this variety are superior to most others. Under exactly the same cultivation and on the same average soil, this variety makes finer berries, more of them, and of a better color than it did when we began with it. We have, in the truest sense of the word, improved this variety. We fruited this berry last spring, and instead of running down, as most varieties do, it is better now than it was at the start. The berries are large, ranking with the very largest. No variety has been more productive or a surer bearer. No plant is easier to live or quicker to grow off. No plant stands drouth better than Lady Thompson, and especially at fruiting time. It will stand more neglect and not resent it, and will respond quicker to high cultivation and manuring than the common strain of Lady Thompson. It is the nearest frost proof plant that is known. This fact we have demonstrated repeatedly,

and especially during the freezes and frosts of the several past springs. While many varieties were nearly ruined, scarcely a bloom of Lady Thompson was harmed. We attribute this comparative immunity to frosts to two things: First, Lady Thompson is an exceedingly virile, hardy variety; second, its blooms and fruits are borne on long stems which stand up clear of the ground where the air is more apt to be in motion, hence frost does not form so readily.



Aroma

Aroma (Per.)—A late variety and one of the best among the late ripening varieties. —In comparison with the Gandy it will be found that it commences to ripen a little earlier and will continue to the end of the Gandy season; it is similar to it in size and productiveness. It is planted extensively North and South. Quality the best of any. Comes nearer to being the true strawberry flavor than all others. It is the best for eating from the vine with cream, and for shortcake, as well as the best for preserving or canning. Its shipping qualities are the best. There is no variety that stands shipping long distances better. Berry firm, solid and not easily bruised. Color is the best of any variety, dark red all the way through; foliage clean, healthy and very attractive; size large to very large and uniform.

The word "Aroma" refers to fragrance, an agreeable odor, a spicy taste. This is why this most excellent variety of strawberry is called "Aroma", and it is also why it is rightly named. One case of Aroma berries in a carload will aromatize the entire carload of berries, and the moment the car is opened one would know there were Aroma berries somewhere in the car. In quality this variety is one of the very best, and is considered a very high class berry on all markets. It has the firmness to make it one of the very best shippers. Its clean, healthy foliage and plant, and its abundance of berries make it a favorite among those who grow it. Its aromatic qualities secure for the berry the top market prices.

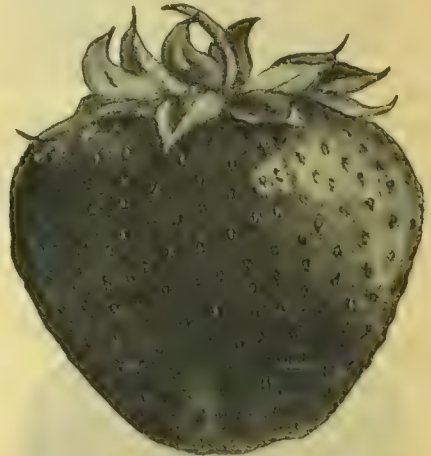
This is the one variety that comes nearer being suited to all localities than any other variety known, as it flourishes and does well in the North and in the South. It is especially adapted to that section of the country where the North and the South meet. For several hundred miles north and south of Mason & Dixon's line it flourishes to such an extent that many growers have discarded all other varieties, and grow this splendid variety exclusively. By growing this variety you will always have berries that sell for the best market price.



Klondike

Klondike (Per.)—So named by reason of its great yield and gold-producing qualities. We still find Klondike the most popular of all southern strawberries. It is one of the best that can be grown, and is wonderfully prolific wherever berries grow, and especially desirable in the South for market purposes. It is a good shipper, good size, of good color and sells at a better price than any other variety that enters the

market during its ripening season. Growers are especially enthusiastic, and commend it from the dollar and cent side of the question. It is a very showy berry, and the fruit is of the very best quality. Its unusual firmness makes it a most excellent shipper. Uniform in size from one end of the season to the other, with no small berries at the end of its season. Grown under hill culture it will produce four or five crops in a single season. Ripe berries in sight all the time. Foliage heavy, dark green, rustless and rank, long stems, but the heavy foliage protects the blossoms from possible frost. Other varieties have been known to be killed by frost by the side of Klondike while Klondike was not harmed. This feature is of great importance to a grower, whether he be a large grower or just a home grower. Certainly a home grower should not plant a variety that frosts kill easily.



Early Ozark

Gandy (Per.)—The Gandy comes as near standing alone as a superior berry for the late market as any grown. It has more than ordinary firmness, and as a shipper it certainly has no superior. Plants are strong, healthy and good growers. Its color is bright red, has smooth surface, dark red seeds, and is of delicious flavor. If a soil were to be recommended a heavy clay soil or bottom land would be suggested. Will keep in good condition on the vines after ripening longer than most any other variety. It does best when some other late variety is planted with it. The Aroma is recommended for this.

Early Ozark (Per.)—Originated in the mountains of Ozark, Missouri, several years ago. Following is the originator's description: "I have not found a weak point in the

Early Ozark for an early variety. It is as large as any of the late varieties, as early as the Michell's; very firm; good shipper and heavy producer; holds up well to the end of the season. Good plant maker, has the most healthful and beautiful foliage of any I have ever seen. Have received many good reports of the fruiting last season, especially from New York, Washington and Illinois. I can truthfully say that the most beautiful sight that I have ever seen in the line of strawberries was in my bed of Ozarks in the year 1908. They were just simply piled so thick in the rows with berries of all sizes that it looked as though you could scoop them up by the handful on almost any spot."

It is very firm and productive, and holds up well the entire season. Plant growth is ideal, making just enough plant to insure best results for fruiting. Foliage dark green and healthy. It is being used extensively for commercial purposes on account of its season, size, color and firmness. The demand has always been greater than the supply, and if you want any of these plants you should order early.

Crescent (Imp.)—This berry is a wonderful producer of fruit of medium size. Close grained surface and solid flesh. It is a juicy berry with a pronounced flavor and a good canner.



Bubach

Bubach—A well known berry for its size and productiveness. Mid-season in ripening, but a poor plant maker, which is probably the main reason for its success in maturing large fruit. Especially recommended for home use or near markets.

Warfield (Imp.)—This is a pistillate variety and has a popularity that comes to but few varieties. It has a large, beautiful,

cone-shaped berry, with a fadeless dark red exterior, and the dark color is retained to the center of this exceptionally juicy berry, which is just tart enough to be deliciously palatable. It is a popular berry for canning, a good looker in the market, a superior shipper, and its general appearance on the vine is retained after it is in the market.

Senator Dunlap (Per.)—A variety that seems to give general satisfaction all over the country. It is a perfect bloomer and an extra prolific plant maker of medium size plants; medium in fruiting season, ripening at about the same time as Warfield and resembling that variety in color and shape of fruit. The Dunlap is very productive, medium to large in size, and very dark red in color when fully ripe. It is firm and has a peculiarity of remaining on the vine after ripening longer than most varieties without becoming soft. It seems to do well in all kinds of soil and in all sections. It is highly spoken of by northern growers. Plants should be set from twelve to eighteen inches farther apart than Aroma, or runners kept cut off to get best results in size of fruit, for it is about the best plant maker we have.

Stevens' Late Champion (Per.)—The berries are large, dark red, rich flavored fruit, commanding a good price. Mulching, even in the North, is hardly necessary, as the strong stems hold the fruit erect from the ground. Plants grow strong runners and lots of them. It is a staminate with an unusual lot of pollen.

Excelsior (Per.)—This has not become famous for the home garden only, but with the producer who grows for market purposes. One will get in the Excelsior an extra early berry, one that can be grown profitably, one capable of standing drouth and heat. A good berry for any professional grower, especially southern growers. It is a seedling and a Wilson-Hoffman product. It is thrifty and a self-pollenizer.

Brandywine (Per.)—Thrives on almost any soil. Flesh firm and red all the way through. Productiveness above the average; ships well and is one that can be depended upon to give general satisfaction to the grower. Is extra prolific in Northern and Middle States, in Southern California and Florida. It is cream color in the center; has a delicious flavor; foliage dark green; roots deep, enabling it to endure more dry weather than most varieties.

Michel's Early (Per.)—Fruit medium size, berries crimson, evenly colored. The flavor is rich and mild; meat a deep red pink. An excellent shipper and a good money maker.

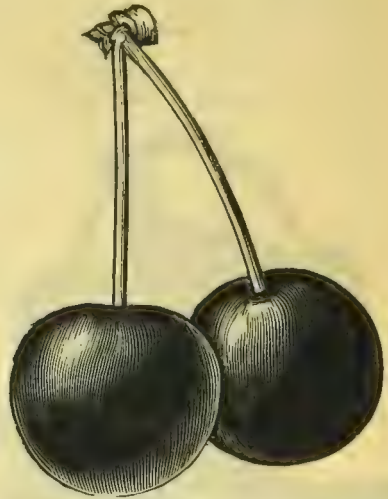
Cherries



Black Tartarian

Black Tartarian, Improved—A large, juicy, tender, black, heart-shaped sweet cherry, of superb quality. Tree an upright and dense grower, remarkably vigorous and an immense bearer. This is a select and greatly improved seedling of an old Black Tartarian.

Yellow Spanish—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; flesh firm, juicy, delicious and handsome. Last of June and first of July.



Large Montmorency

Large Montmorency—A fine, large, light red cherry of the Richmond class, but larger and more solid; a more upright grower, equally hardy and productive. Second only to Early Richmond in value. Ripens ten days later.



Early Richmond

Early Richmond—This is one of the most valuable and popular cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes. This hardy cherry fruits on young trees soon after planting. It is the good old variety that yields such marvelous crops in gardens. The most hardy of all varieties, uninjured by the coldest winters. Tree slender in growth, with a roundish spreading head; exceedingly productive. Ripens through June.



Yellow Spanish

Napoleon Bigarreau—A magnificent cherry of the largest size, pale yellow, becoming amber in the shade, richly dotted and spotted with deep red, and with bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet; tree a rapid grower and immense bearer. The most popular all-round cherry for canning, preserving or shipping.



Baldwin

Baldwin—Fruit very large, almost round, dark red, the sweetest and richest of the Morello type. Remarkable for its quality, vigor, hardness and productiveness. Particularly profitable in the West.

Montmorency King (Ordinaire)—Cannot be too highly recommended for its quality and quantity of fruit, hardness and beauty of tree, and for its never-failing crops. Always dependable.

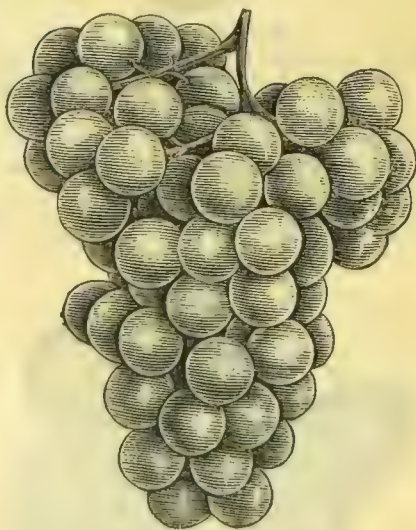
Dyehouse—A hardy and valuable cherry. Unquestionably the earliest cherry, ten days earlier than Richmond; fine quality; its early bearing is remarkable in view of its great hardness. Often bears at two years old, and has the appearance of being covered with a scarlet cloth, such is the abundance of fruit. Has the smallest pit of any cherry known, is a splendid keeper and free from knots. For tarts, pies, and especially for canning, it has no superior among cherries. June.

Wragg—Medium to large, dark purple, juicy and rich; hardy and immense bearer. July.

Grapes

Diamond White Grape—This is our choice in white grapes. It is an excellent variety for those having only a small garden, or those desiring to plant for market. In growth of vine it is marvelous, and seems adapted to all localities where grapes are grown. It is a diamond among grapes; extremely hardy; vine a vigorous grower; foliage large and healthy. Very prolific in bearing, cluster large and handsome.

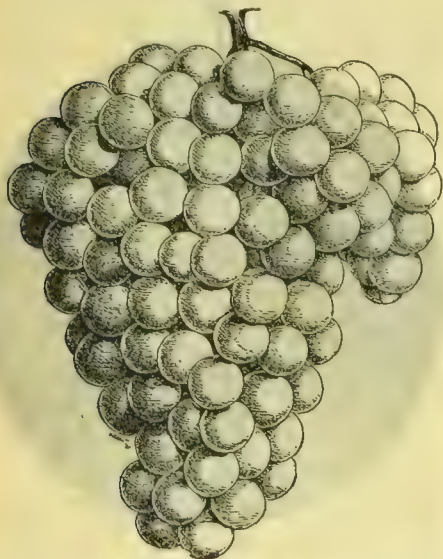
The Lucile—An early red market grape; hardy, healthy and desirable in the North where many varieties will not ripen early enough. It is a sweet grape. Its crowning glory is the size and compactness of its cluster. It is a good shipper; never drops its berries.



Niagara

Niagara Hardy White Grape—Popular everywhere. Bunch very large and handsome, often shouldered, compact; berries large, round; skin thin, tough, does not crack and carries well; has not much pulp when fully ripe, is melting, sweet, with a flavor and aroma peculiarly its own and agreeable to most tastes; ripens with Concord, sometimes a little earlier. Very fine, vigorous and productive, succeeding well in all sections. Is largely planted by vineyardists.

Concord—Monarch of hardy grapes. This hardy black grape is decidedly the most popular grape on the American market, and deservedly so. Bunch large, shouldered; compact; berries large, covered with a rich bloom; skin tender but sufficiently firm to carry well to distant markets; flesh juicy, sweet pulp, tender; vine a strong grower, very hardy, healthy and productive. For general cultivation the most reliable and profitable variety.



Delaware

Moore's Early—Clusters of medium size; berries large, round, black, with heavy blue bloom. Desirable for market on account of its earliness. Well suited for Canada and northern portions of the United States.

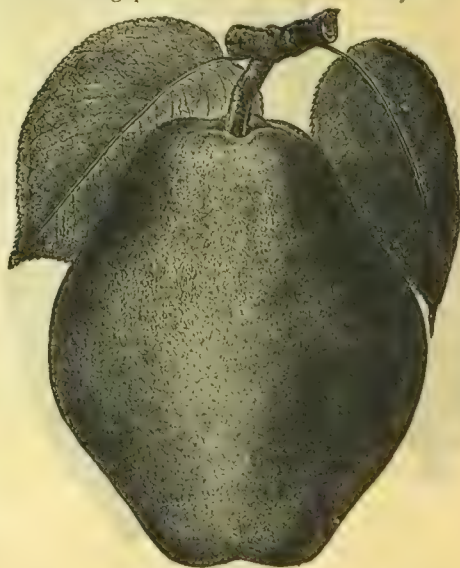
Delaware—The bunches are small, compact, and sometimes shouldered; berries are small, with thin but firm skin; flesh juicy, very sweet and refreshing, and of the best quality for both table use and for wine. Ripens with Concord, or a little before; vine is hardy, productive, and a moderate grower.

Pears

Seckel—A beautiful and delicious little pear that is the standard of excellence in its class. One of the richest and highest flavored pears known. Always in demand for desserts and lunches, and better known than any pear of its class. They make slow but stout and erect growth. September and October.

Garber—A large juicy pear of fair quality, but rather coarse grained, yet a splendid sort for canning, and highly profitable. Color a beautiful bright yellow. Tree remarkably free from blight; hardy and healthy. A good sort to plant among others, particularly Kieffer, as a pollinizer. For large yields and profits Garber and Kieffer are profitable. Garber is gone before Kieffer comes in.

Kieffer—One of the best market varieties and an excellent keeper. This superb variety is often under-estimated because large quantities of it are shipped to market in an immature condition, and before the fruit has attained proper size. However, there are few pears that are more attractive than the Kieffer, if it is allowed to hang on the tree until the beginning of October, and is then ripened in a cool dark room. If handled in this manner the quality of the flesh is the best, exceedingly juicy and of sprightly sub-acid flavor. Kieffer pears are being planted more and more by the



Kieffer

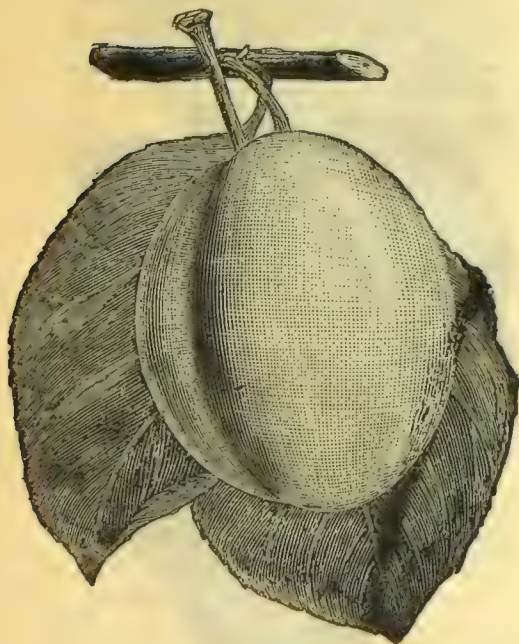
largest commercial fruit growers of the country, and this fact is sufficient proof that the merits of this excellent sort are more and more recognized. The trees are apt to set too much fruit, and in order to obtain choice fruit of large size, it should be thinned early in the season.

Anjou—This is one of the best known, most popular and profitable late pears. The tree is a vigorous grower, hardy and prolific. The pears are of large size, green in color, but often yellowing when thor-

Clapp's Favorite—Large, yellow, dotted and shaded red on sunny side; flesh juicy, melting, perfumed; gather early. Latter July-August.

Bartlett—Large, coloring waxen yellow, when fully ripe, with red blush. Juicy, melting, high flavored. The tree bears early and abundantly. One of the finest eating pears and extra fine for canning. The most popular sort, both for home and market. They are very juicy and luscious and of the best quality. For late fall and very early winter use, we have no better variety. October to January.

Worden-Seckel—Seedling of Seckel—larger, more beautiful, equal in quality, longer keeper.



Niagara

Plums

Abundance—Of medium size, large when thinned; amber with markings of red; juicy, sweet, and of good quality when ripened. May be picked when it begins to ripen; will keep a long time, color well, and be almost as rich as if ripened on the tree, a strong point for market growers. August.

Niagara—This plum has become exceedingly popular throughout Western New York, where it originated. It is a very early plum and valuable for this reason. It is red, large size, making an attractive appearance in the market, and possesses good shipping qualities. It bears enormous crops of fruit. Tree is an upright grower, vigorous and healthy. Middle of August.



Wickson

Wickson—Fruit remarkably handsome; very large, long, heart-shaped; color deep maroon red. Excellent keeper and shipper. Some of the largest planters are planting this variety by the thousand.



Abundance

Burbank—The best and most profitable of growers for the market. Ripens ten to fourteen days after Abundance. Tree hardy, sprawling vigorous grower, nequaled in productiveness.



German Prune—A valuable plum of fair quality for dessert, but most esteemed for drying and preserving. Large, long oval, purple with a thick blue bloom; flesh firm, sweet and pleasant, separating from the stone. Moderate to vigorous in growth. September.

Henry County, Ind., March 25, 1911.

Gentlemen: Peach trees bought of you, received a few days ago, were fine. You certainly did rush them through to me in a hurry. I thank you for your promptness.

Yours,

(Signed) N. E. HOWE, Nurseryman.



California Privet Hedge

ORNAMENTALS

California Privet—A vigorous growing variety, of fine habit, thick, glossy, nearly evergreen leaves. Of all California hedge plants this is the most highly prized. If cut to the ground one or two years after planting, it makes a very thick hedge right from the bottom, sending up many strong shoots. The leaves are a rich green, and will remain on the plant up to Christmas, and if they are a little sheltered, they will keep green almost all winter. This is especially the case if the hedge has attained some age and has frequently been trimmed. Though it is a very strong grower, it can be kept to a low size by frequent trimming. Where a close, compact hedge is desired, we recommend California Privet. Should be planted about eight to ten inches apart to give best results.

Amoor Privet—A very superior hedge plant and rapidly growing in public favor. It is almost evergreen and the true variety is much hardier than the California Privet. It forms a very compact hedge, and by many is regarded as even prettier than the California Privet. It also grows well under and in the shade of trees—the other

does not. The plants offered were cut back at one year and are very bushy.

Prices of Privets

2 to 3 ft. high, 15 cts. each; per 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$7.00.

MAPLES

Ash-Leaved (Negundo Fraxinifolium)—A fine, rapid growing variety, with handsome, light green, pinnated foliage and spreading head. Very hardy.

Cut-Leaf Weeping Silver Maple (A. Dasy-carpum)—One of the most ornamental of the species, the under surface of the leaves being a soft white. It is exceedingly rapid in its growth, often making shoots six feet long in a season. Valuable as a street tree.

Beautiful Red Ornamental Peach Tree—

This peach tree is more ornamental than the Red Begonia, and can be seen as far as the eye can see and distinguish colors. No yard is complete, so far as ornamentals are concerned, without this peach of such red gorgeous foliage. By many it is thought to be more beautiful than the red rambler rose, and by sending out its beautiful red leaves so early in the spring, before any other ornamental tree has put out its leaves, it is an ornament without which no yard is complete. Price, 25 cts. each,



Silver Maple

CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE

HOW TO ORDER Fill out this order sheet with the items you want to buy, enclosing remittance, and mail to us in the enclosed envelope. Please write name and address plainly, and fill all blanks perfectly. Always state how goods shall be sent, attach price to each order and add up accurately. Please do not write letters on order blanks except when you have something to say, and then write what you wish in space headed remarks.

PREPAID
FREIGHT

SIGN FULL NAME.

P. O. Box No. Street and No.

DO NOT SEND COIN; it is liable to break through the envelope and be lost. If absolutely necessary to send coin, **BE SURE** to wrap it in strong paper before putting it into the envelope and then send by **REGISTERED MAIL**.

Postage Stamps \$.....

(Give date here.)

Total amount of money sent with this order \$

Amount carried over

ORDER CONTINUED

Clerk's Check	QUANTITY	VARIETY	Peach or Apple, etc.	SIZE	PRICE
		<i>Amount brought forward</i>			
<i>Total</i>					\$

REMARKS

SPECIAL NOTICE We shall esteem it a great favor if you will give us in the spaces below the NAMES and ADDRESSES of any of your friends who send away for trees and plants and who would appreciate our Catalogue.

[illegible]

How to Make Your Orchard Make You Money From the First Year.

If you have an orchard started or intend putting out one this winter or spring, it is important that you make the ground pay for the orchard expense until your fruit trees come into bearing. This can be done without fail by setting the orchard with STRAWBERRY PLANTS this winter or spring. It is well known to all experimental horticulturists that the strawberry is a very fine fertilizer, drawing the nitrogen and other plant food from the air, and leaving it in the earth near your fruit trees causing them to make a fine vigorous growth. You can easily make the strawberry pay by using it as a filler for your orchard; pay, after the first year, all your orchard expenses and also a handsome income besides. In this way your orchard will be a money making affair from the start. Whether your orchard be large or small it will pay you handsomely to use the strawberry as a filler, and thus make money from the start. We recommend the IMP. LADY THOMPSON, KLONDIKE, AROMA and GANDY as the great money makers for this purpose, and they are the best shippers, hardy and great bearers North or South, East or West. Put in your order today

Special prices: 100. \$1.00, 1000, \$2.25; 5000, \$10; 10000, \$17.50.

TENNESSEE NURSERY CO. Cleveland, Tenn.

Plant That Orchard Now

"Late Winter and Early Spring Planting vs. Late Spring Planting"

Observations have been made by Experimental Stations, United States Pomologists and other leading men over the country who are authorities on the subject and they nearly all recommend early planting of fruit trees, vines, plants, etc.

Observations have been made of late winter and early spring planted and late spring planted trees. Data showing the exact growth of apple tree, planted the last two seasons were recorded, and in order that each might be handled to illuminate other factors, many precautions were taken. In each case trees were selected in pairs, as nearly alike as possible, until twenty pairs were selected. One of each pair was set before late spring, and the remaining trees were set in the late spring.

At the close of the first season the average total growth on all new limbs on trees planted before late spring was 243.7 inches for each tree, the average total growth of the late spring planted trees was 123 inches. Growth on trees planted before late spring was almost double that of the late spring planted trees. It was found that growth began very quickly on the trees planted before late spring and that the callous was formed abundantly; even when a large root was cut back would heal quickly. The forming of this callus and the abundant new growth at the time of transplanting, the plant food stored within the trees was in a condition to be utilized at the points needed for growth.

Observations made of the late spring planted trees showed that they did not quickly begin to make roots. They were out in full leaf and apparently making good progress above ground before new root growth could be detected. Root growth did not begin until the soil was quite warm—late in the season. Pairs of trees taken up through the summer showed that early spring and late winter planted trees had much larger root growth than those planted in the late spring.

Late spring planted trees are apt to bring them into the dry seasons without having a chance to

fortify themselves, Very often the rush in the late spring causes the grower to hurry his planting, or does it carelessly, and as a result a poor stand is secured, with crooked rows.

Experiments and observations other than mentioned here have led us to feel sure that all kinds of fruit trees, vines, plants, etc., do better by far if planted before late spring.

Copies of a Few Unsolicited Letters

McI. Kennedy
Eagle Springs, N. C.

J. A. Kennedy
Payo. Ga.

McOnnechy Farm Grower of

MOORE COUNTY DEWBERRIES AND PEACHES.

Eagle Springs, N. C., Dec. 11th. 1911.

"Tennessee Nursery Co.,
Cleveland, Tenn.

Gentle men:—My 6700 trees arrived in good condition. They are in fine shape; the freest from borers and the cleanest stock that we ever purchased.....

We like your stock and will want 2500 more and will write you later.

Very truly, (Signed) "McI Kennedy"

Tabaquah, Okla., Jan. 6, 1911.

"Tennessee Nursery Co.,
Cleveland, Tenn.

Dear sir:—The box of peach trees arrived today and although having been on the road for some time, I found them in excellent condition. The trees are all that could be desired for one year old, especially are the Elberta's healthy and vigorous, nice plump little fellows.....

My neighbors and relatives will plant some trees later and they were delighted to notice the fine little trees you sent.

You will hear from me and others soon.

Respt. (Signed) "D. N. Leerskov"

Pottsgrove, Pa., Dec. 11, 1911.

"Tennessee Nursery Co.,
Cleveland, Tenn.

Dear sirs:—The balance of my order arrived December, 11, 1911. Please accept my thanks for the extra fine trees you sent me. The whole 227 trees were fine thrifty trees and had the finest root system that I ever saw on peach trees.

Kindly send me your spring catalogue when it is out as I will most likely want more of your trees.

I remain, very truly yours,

(Signed) "L. Frank Bissel,"

Parker, Fla., Dec. 1st, 1911.

"Tennessee Nursery Co.,
Cleveland, Tenn.

Gentlemen:—The peach trees and strawberry plants came today in first class condition, and I assure you that I am well pleased and satisfied with them.

They were certainly packed well and was pretty stuff.

Your Respectfully (Signed) "K. A. McCarty"

TENNESSEE NURSERY CO.

SPECIALTIES

PEACH, APPLE, SHADE TREES AND
STRAWBERRY PLANTS

CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE

FEB 8 1912

Dear Sir:

It is a great pleasure to us to send you with this letter our new descriptive Nursery Catalogue of Fruit Trees, vines, ornamentals, etc.

First of all we wish to urge you to order EARLY and are going to offer you inducements to do so. It is better for you to order NOW--before the spring rush comes on us both--you trying to plant and we trying to fill your order in a rush. If you can't get ready to plant in late winter or early spring you should order now sending cash in full with order, and we will pick you out extra nice stock and set it aside for you and will ship out any time that you direct. Some times spring comes and goes quickly, and you don't have time to order and get the stock to your place in time, but if you have already ordered and we have the stock set aside for you we can ship the very minute that you notify us. By ordering early you have a larger number of varieties to pick from, as we (and other nurseries will be too) sold very close on good varieties.

We ship trees, vines, plants, etc. to nearly all the states during the entire winter. It does not hurt trees, vines, etc. in the least to freeze in the box, bale or dark places. If they should freeze let them thaw in box, bale or dark place and there will be no injury to the stock at all.

Another thing to be remembered is, by ordering now you get advantage of our special thirty day prices.

(over)

Be sure and preserve this letter along with the catalogue

days from date of this letter and are for cash in full to come with order. We can't allow any premiums at these prices.

Some nuserymen pay freight and express charges but if you will look at their prices you will find that they have charged a very large advance price which will cover the transportation charges several times and then some.

Often times we are asked by planters why we can sell for so little money and our answer is this: We grow our stock ourselves and do not have to buy it like most other mail order nursery firms and sell to you at a profit which you pay in the end. We save you this:

Let's not have any middle man between us; lets make it a proposition of you and us. Buy direct from the grower and save the middle man's profit.

Trees, vines, plants, etc., set in the late winter or early spring grow off quicker. and better than the late spring planted stock because the stock is transplanted while asleep, dormant, as nature intended. When growing season begins the early planted stock begins to grow off at once because they are set to the ground--the roots have taken hold of the soil.

When growing season begins the late planted trees, etc., do not start off growing at once but lingers about starting and looks as if they are going to die and a great many times they do and especially if caught in a late spring or early summer drouth.

If you should get two of our catalogues we will thank you to give it to some one interested.

Trusting that we may have the pleasure of receiving an order from you soon and assuring you that it will receive our best attention, we are

Truly yours,

TENNESSEE NURSERY COMPANY.

P.S. Be sure to read the enclosed circular.

SPECIAL CASH PRICES GOOD ONLY FOR 30 DAYS

Peaches

All Standard Varieties Except Mayflower and Early Elberta

	Each	10	100	1000
3 to 6 Inches	2c sold	20c sold	2.00 sold	sold
6 to 12 Inches	\$.06	\$.45	\$3.00	\$25.00
1 to 2 Feet .....	.08	.60	4.00	35.00
2 to 3 Feet .....	.10	.80	6.00	45.00
3 to 4 Feet .....	.12	1.00	7.00	60.00
4 to 6 Feet .....	.18	1.50	11.00	90.00

Prices of Mayflower

6 to 12 Inches .....	.09	.80	6.00	50.00
1 to 2 Feet .....	.11	.90	8.00	55.00
2 to 3 Feet .....	.13	1.00	9.00	65.00
3 to 4 Feet .....	.15	1.25	10.00	75.00
4 to 6 Feet .....	.21	2.00	15.00	115.00

Prices of Early Elberta

Same as Mayflower in all sizes except in 1,000 lots and then same as standard varieties.

One-Year Apples

3 to 6 Inches	2c sold	20c sold	2.00 sold	sold
6 to 12 Inches .....	.08	.60	4.00	30.00
1 to 2 Feet .....	.10	.70	5.00	40.00
2 to 3 Feet .....	.15	1.20	7.00	55.00
3 to 4 Feet .....	.20	1.50	9.00	80.00
4 to 6 Feet .....	.25	2.00	12.00	110.00

Two-Year Apples

2 to 3 Feet .....	.25	2.25	20.00
3 to 4 Feet .....	.30	2.50	22.50
4 to 6 Feet .....	.40	3.75	35.00
6 to 7 Feet .....	.60	5.00	40.00

See catalogue about planting one year apple trees. Nearly all leading fruit growers advise the planting of one-year apple trees.

Cherries---All Standard Varieties

2 to 3 Feet .....	.15	1.25	10.00	Write
3 to 4 Feet .....	.20	1.50	12.00	for
4 to 6 Feet .....	.25	2.00	15.00	prices

Pears--All Standard Varieties

	Each	10	100	1000
2 to 3 Feet	.15	1.00	7.00	Write
3 to 4 Feet	.20	1.50	8.00	for
4 to 6 Feet	.25	2.00	12.00	prices

Plums---All Standard Varieties

2 to 3 Feet	.15	1.50	8.00	Write
3 to 4 Feet	.20	2.00	12.00	for
4 to 6 Feet	.25	2.50	15.00	prices

Grapes---All Standard Varieties

Two year	.15	1.00	8.00	
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Strawberries

	100	1000	5000	10000
Klondike				
Aroma				
Gandy	\$1.00	\$2.25	\$10.00	\$17.50
Imp. L. Thompson				
Excelsior	\$1.50	\$3.00	\$13.75	\$27.50
Senator Dunlap				

Other varieties, per 100, \$1.50; per 1000, \$4.00; per 5000, \$18.75.
Early Ozarks, \$10.00 per 1000.

We have millions of Klondike, Aroma, Gandy, Imp. Lady Thompson, Excelsior and Senator Dunlap, and, therefore, we can offer them to you at the very low price as quoted.

Privett

California, each 25c, per 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00,
Amour same as California.

Silver Maples

Cut Leaf Weeping Silver Maple 2 to 3 ft., 20c; 3 to 4 ft., 40c; 4 to 6 ft., 60c. Silver Maple same price as Cut Leaf Silver Maple.

Scarlet Leaf Peach Tree--Each, 20c.

See catalogue for prices on Batt's Four Ear Prolific Corn, the most prolific corn known; yields the most per acre. Also Giant Russian Sun Flower seeds

Trees, vines, plants, etc. will be sold five at ten rates, fifty at one hundred rates, five hundred at one thousand rates.

REMEMBER

These prices are in effect and cancel all previous ones and are special and are good for thirty

201 1-2 BUSHEL'S MADE ON ONE ACRE

By Mr. J. H. Moore of North Carolina
The Value of His Crop For
One Acre Was \$231.11

You can do the same thing. Why not try? Thousands and thousands of farmers are doubling and thripling their yield by using this wonderfully PROLIFIC seed corn.

See pages 12 and 13 of our catalogue for description of this corn.

H. S,

(See other side)

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER

One Gallon Batt's Four Ear Prolific Corn For \$1.00

If you will write your name and address and give your express office on the lines below and send us \$1.00 we will send you one gallon of Batt's Four Ear Prolific Seed Corn as a trial offer. This coupon must be returned. Do not send stamps but send, check, money order or draft.

This is our first offer to sell less than a peck and probably it is our last.

TENNESSEE NURSERY COMPANY, Cleveland, Tenn.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed find \$1.00 for which send me by express one gallon of BATT'S FOUR EAR PROLIFIC SEED CORN as per your special introductory offer.

Name.....

Postoffice..... State.....

Express Office..... Date.....

(Over)

(Write name and address plainly)

PUT NAME AND ADDRESS HERE

FROM.....

TOWN.....

STATE..... R. F. D.

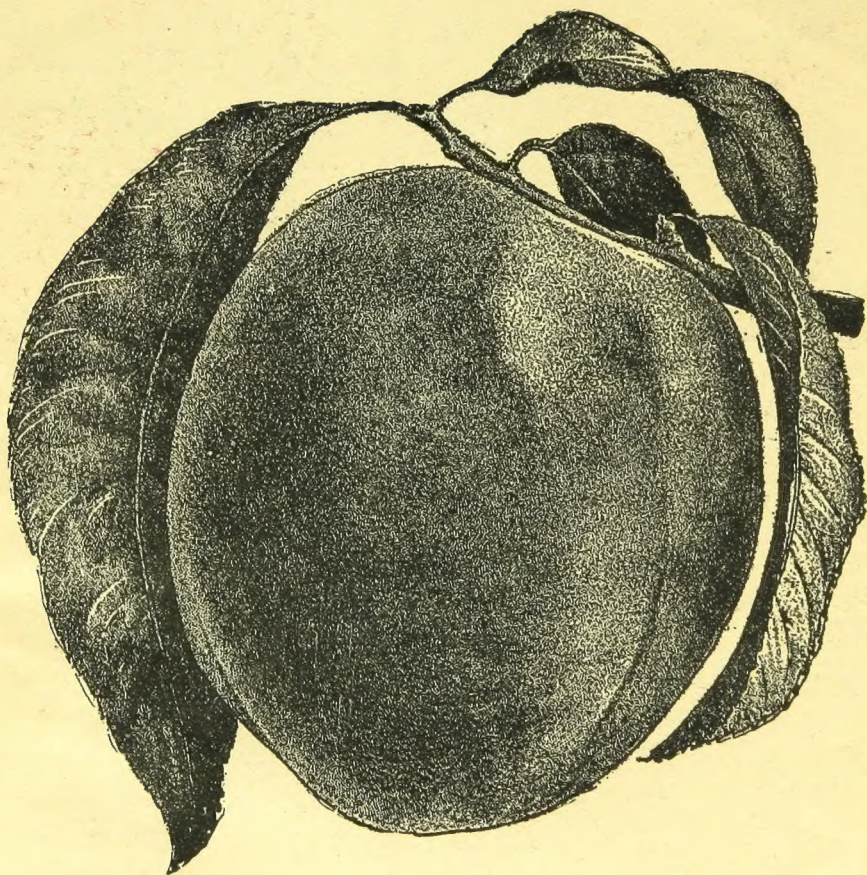
PLACE
2 CENT
STAMP
HERE

TENNESSEE NURSERY CO.,

Cleveland,

H. S.

Tennessee.



BELLE OF GEORGIA PEACH

See description page 17



KLONDYKE

**LADY
THOMPSON**

AROMA

GANDY